Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 11, as follows:

A solid oxide fuel cell (hereinafter referred to as "SOFC") is one having a structure in which two electrodes consisting of an air electrode (cathode) and a fuel electrode (anode) sandwich a solid oxide electrolyte layer. Reactive gas containing oxygen is supplied to the air electrode, and reactive gas containing fuel gas is supplied to the fuel electrode. An ~~electro chemical~~ electrochemical reaction occurs at a three-phase interface where the electrode, the reactive gas and the solid electrolyte mainly contact. These electrode materials are required to offer the following properties 1) to 3).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 7, as follows:

A fuel cell of a ~~forth~~ fourth aspect of the present invention is configured by laminating the cell plate for the fuel cell of the present invention.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 7, as follows:

FIG. 6 is a table showing conditions and cell properties according to examples 3 to 6 and comparative examples ~~2~~ 4 to 7.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 20, as follows:

Furthermore, the adhering cathode layer 21 and the adhering anode layer 31 (hereinafter referred to as "adhering electrode layers (21, 31)") should be formed of a conductive material having a particle diameter of 0.5 μm or less, and the electricity collecting cathode layer 22 and the electricity collecting ~~cathode~~ anode layer 32 (hereinafter referred to as "electricity collecting electrode layers (22, 32)") should be formed of a material containing a conductive material having a particle diameter of 0.8 μm or more. When the particle diameter of the conductive material of the adhering electrode layers (21, 31) is made small, a density of contact points of the

solid electrolyte layer 10 and the adhering electrode layers (21, 31) increases. Therefore, adhesion of the adhering electrode layers (21, 31) to the solid electrolyte layer 10 is improved. The increase in the density of the contact points increases a substantial area of the three-phase interface. Furthermore, by making the particle diameter of the conductive material of the electricity collecting electrode layers (22, 32) larger, porosity more increases, and permeability of the reactive gas can be increased. Accordingly, since the reactive gas can be supplied to the three-phase interface effectively, the cell reaction can be improved.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 26, as follows:

Moreover, as the solid electrolyte layer, a material providing oxygen ion conductivity, for example, stabilized zirconia doped with ~~neodium~~ neodymium oxide (Nd_2O_3), samarium oxide (Sm_2O_3), yttria (Y_2O_3), gadolinium oxide (Gd_2O_3) and the like; ceria (CeO_2) series solid solution; ~~bithmus~~ bismuth oxide, and $LaGaO_3$ can be used. However, the material of the solid electrolyte layer is not limited to these materials.